



Kosciusko, June 10, 1843.

GOVERNMENT OF MISSISSIPPI.

T. M. Tucker, Governor, 'till Jan. 1844,
Lewis G. Galloway, Secretary of State.
J. E. Matthews, Auditor of Public Acc.
CLARK, State Treasurer
John D. Freeman, Attorney General.
JUDICIARY.

JUDGES OF HIGH COURT ERRORS AND APPEALS. Win. L. Sharkey, Edward Turner, and A. M. Clayton.

This Court has no jurisdiction except what properly belongs to a Court of Appeals. Its sessions are holden on the first Mondays of January and July, at Jackson.

Chancellor of the State.—Robert H. Buckner. Clerk.—R. L. Dixon.

The Court of Chancery has jurisdiction over all pleas and complaints whatsoever conizable in a Court of Equity, and holds two sessions annually, commencing on the 3rd Mondays in April and October, for the Oxford District, and January and July at Jackson.

Judges and District Attorneys of the Circuit Courts.

Judges.	District Attorneys.
1st, Geo. Colter,	1st E. E. Walker,
2nd, B. F. Caruthers,	2nd, G. F. Neil,
3rd, Chas. C. Cage,	3rd, S. Posey,
4th, A. G. Brown,	4th, E. G. Peyton,
5th, H. Mounger,	5th, John Watts,
6th, H. S. Bennett,	6th, Henry Gray,
7th, J. H. Rollins,	7th, F. Smith,
8th, J. M. Mowry,	8th, Geo. A. Wilson,
9th, Ste. Adams,	9th, J. W. Thompson,
10th, M. L. Fitch,	10th, R. C. Perry,
11th, V. T. Crawford,	11th, J. T. Lamkin.

ON WHAT MONDAY COURT IS HELD.

First District.	
Bolivar,	5th Monday April and October.
Claiborne,	4th do May and November.
Warren,	3d do April and October.
Washington,	2d do do do.

Second District.	
Carroll,	5th Monday April and October.
Choctaw,	4th do March and Sept.
Tallahatchee,	4th do May and Novem.
Yalobusha,	1st do do do.

Third District.	
Adams,	4th Monday May and Novem.
Jefferson,	1st do do do.
Wilkinson,	1st do April and October.

Fourth District.	
Covington,	4th Monday May and Novem.
Lawrence,	1st aft 4th do do.
Copiah,	1st do do do.
Simpson,	3d do do do.
Scott,	3d do April and October.
Smith,	4th do do do.

Fifth District.	
Clark,	3d Monday May and Novem.
Newton,	1st aft 4th do do.
Green,	4th do April and October.
Jackson,	4th do March and Septem.
Jasper,	2d do May and Novem.
Jones,	4th do April and October.
Lauderdale,	4th do May and Novem.
Perry,	3rd do April and October.

Sixth District.	
Kemper,	4th Monday April and October.
Wayne,	3d do do do.
Neshoba,	1st aft 4th do do.
Lowndes,	1st do do do.
Noxubee,	2d do do do.
Osborne,	4th aft 4th do do.
Winston,	3d aft 4th do do.

Seventh District.	
Hinds,	3d Monday March and Septem.
Madison,	1st do do do.
Rankin,	1st do June and Decem.

Eighth District.	
Coahoma,	2d Monday April and October.
De Soto,	4th do March and Sept.
Lafayette,	3d do May and Novem.
Marshall,	1st aft 4th do do.
Ponola,	1st Monday do do.
Tunica,	1st do April and October.

Ninth District.	
Chickasaw,	2d aft 4th Mon. April and Oct.
Itawamba,	3d Monday do do do.
Monroe,	4th do do do do.
Tippah,	1st do do do do.
Pontotoc,	3d aft 4th do do do.

Tenth District.	
Attala,	2d Monday April and October.
Holmes,	3d do do do.
Leake,	1st do do do.
Yazoo,	1st do May and November.

Eleventh District.	
Amite,	2d Monday May and Novem.
Franklin,	4th do do do.
Pike,	3d do April and October.
Hancock,	1st do do do.
Marion,	2d do do do.

THE RIVER.—The Mississippi at this point is still rising slowly (about a quarter of an inch in 24 hours.) This rise is supposed to come from the Yazoo, which is rapidly filling from the swamps.

A passenger from St. Louis reported on Sunday that there was another considerable rise in the Missouri. If this report be true it must keep the Mississippi up for some time; and in that event we fear for the fate of many of the river plantations. We look anxiously for St. Louis papers from which we hope to learn correct information of the state of the upper rivers.

Since the above was in type we have received the St. Louis New Era of June

1st, which says: The Missouri is falling rapidly, and as the channel has not yet worn its way, it is now very difficult to navigate. Almost every boat gets aground and remains more or less time. The upper Mississippi is rising.

The weather so far has been unusually cold. We have now reached the 1st of June, and have had but two days of uncomfortably warm weather. This morning a fire would not been unpleasant.

means at their control, to produce, as nearly as possible, that equality. That the learned professions are justly chargeable with all the errors and inequalities in the social and political condition of mankind, needs no arguments to prove. To get finally clear of these evils, we must remove the cause; but as you, who are now on the stage of action, did not originate the evil, you should not be made the scape goats to carry off the iniquity, and for one, I will not propose it; but this I will propose, that you spend your lives winding up the present deranged business of the country, (which will be quite sufficient for the youngest of you,) and in the mean time, lend your aid to bring about a state of things that will preclude the necessity of the next generation having to sustain such a set of non-producing vampyres, to consume the hard-earned substance of the laboring millions; and this, I trust you will be the more ready and willing to do, when you reflect that ninety nine out of every hundred of your children, must belong to the laboring class. I think you are all ready to exclaim, "we are ready to do any thing that will benefit our children, if it will not affect our present interests." Well, let us begin by destroying all legal credit, and rely for the fulfilment of contracts upon honor, a legitimate obligation, implanted in our nature by the author of our existence. Legal credit was an invention of tyranny; tyranny is opposed to the genius of this age, and our form of government. Under a legal credit system, the debtor is the slave of the creditor; it is folly to talk of freedom or independence to a man who is involved in debt under our legal credit systems; but the worst feature in our legal credit system, is that of binding a man to pay a debt which he never contracted, or received any consideration for—I mean our security system. Blot it all out—wipe it forever from the statute books—it is a disgrace to the age in which we live—it is a vile aping after the curses of despotic governments.

I am well aware, and I am sure you are also, gentlemen, that if these objects were once accomplished, the reform that would soon follow would destroy the practice of your profession; but I hope this will not prevent you from lending the project your aid, when you know there is already work enough prepared to engage your attention, and satiate your love of fees during our natural lives. And when, if our present systems are continued, it is not your children, but the children of the present laboring generation, who will succeed you at the bar.

A man must be actuated by a narrow minded self-interest indeed, who will advocate the continuance of a system, which by our laws and the laws of nature, must act unjustly and oppressively on nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of his descendants, and all he can hope to gain by persisting in error, is a momentary self-aggrandizement, or the accumulation (unjustly,) of treasure, that he well knows will be the means of discovering his children, or his grand children at the farthest, (or has learned little from the experience of others.)—There is no part of the community who know better the errors of our legal credit and security systems, than you do, nor any who will more readily perceive the benefits to be gained by abolishing them; nor is there any part of the community more efficient advocates of a good cause, than you are, when you espouse it with a hearty good will; and as you are said to be fond of good fees, I offer you the richest fee lawyers ever plead for, a blessing to your posterity. Remember, vice is a consequence of temptation, and as you love your children and your fellow creatures, so use your influence to remove all cause of evil, and particularly those evils that have bound in slavery (in the last few years) half the people in this nation. Should your advocacy and the final success of this reform cut off a few paltry fees of your profession, in your old age you will be more than compensated by the reflection, that you too, aided in producing so wonderful and happy a change for the benefit of the laboring and producing millions, of which your descendants must form a part.

In conclusion, allow me to say, I know many of you personally, and more from reputation, and as gentlemen; I esteem you much for your many private virtues and highly developed intellectual genius, and as such, I invoke your aid in the repeal of all erroneous laws now on our statute books. But as lawyers, I believe you are a curse to mankind. But the evil is one inheritance, which you are not properly chargeable with except so far as you lend your aid to continue the necessity for your profession to infest, annoy and corrupt another generation, by aiding, and bring men in collision and difficulty with his brethren.

Yours, respectfully,
JNO. J. MCCAUGHAN.

Emigration to Texas.—Among the many projects for colonization which have lately been brought forward, it is interesting to learn that twenty-four German princes and noblemen have subscribed several hundred thousand florins to a joint stock, (the shares at 5,000 florins,) and have purchased a considerable tract of land in the republic of Texas. Two of the the shareholders have been sent to Texas, who have concluded the purchase with the President of the republic, and are now on their way home Count C—, in May, has the whole direction of the affair. The humane object of this undertaking is to enable the shareholders to provide for their subjects who emigrate a means of subsistence in America. Should the plan succeed, as it is expected, it will be much to the increase of the funds.—*Journal, April 13.*

PROCLAMATION

Tilghman M. Tucker Governor of the State of Mississippi.

WHEREAS various important matters, claiming the consideration, and require the prompt action of Legislature of the State of Mississippi, form an "emergency" for convening them—therefore, I, by virtue of the power vested in me as Governor, by the Constitution of the State, do convene the Legislature of the State of Mississippi—and by these presents, I do appoint the second Monday (the tenth day) of July next, for their meeting at the State House, in the city of Jackson, the seat of Government of the State; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, to consult and determine on such measures, as, in their wisdom, may seem meet and proper for the welfare of the State of Mississippi.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set and subscribed my name, caused the great seal of the State of Mississippi to be hereunto affixed, at the city of Jackson, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1843, and the sovereignty of the State of Mississippi the twenty-sixth.

T. M. TUCKER.

COSTLY TALKING IN CONGRESS.

A speech of ordinary or moderate length, delivered in Congress, costs the people of the Union about five or six thousand dollars!

The member however has but a small expense, as he who is troubled with the cacothetis loquendi, can, at Washington, have a speech manufactured to order, and at the shortest notice, for the small sum of ten dollars!! Genius often starves, when stupidity and dullness flourish.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS.

We have been requested by the Hon. Thomas H. Williams to announce his name as an independent candidate for the office of Governor, for which he pays us the usual fee. We must hear again express our deep regret at this new movement; and our utter disapprobation of it, as calculated to distract, weaken and prostrate our party in the State. No man, whatever may be his talents and virtues, can receive the support of the democracy, who presents himself before them with the endorsement of Sargent S. Prentiss and with the apparent concurrence of the whig party. Suspicion will attach to his motives and actions, though he may be as pure as mortal man well can be.—*Guard.*

CAMPEACHY NEWS.

On the 16th inst; the Texas navy sloop of war Austin and brig Wharton, had an engagement with the Mexican steamship Montezuma and Guadalupe. On board the Austin three were killed and twenty-five wounded. The Guadalupe was considerably injured, and had forty-seven killed and thirty wounded. During the four hour's fight, the Mexicans were chased about fourteen miles. The Wharton did some execution, but was uninjured herself.

N. O. J.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
Professor Morse, who obtained a grant from congress, for his experiments on the Magnetic Telegraph, advertises for 210,000 lbs. of lead pipe, to enclose his wires, which, the N. Y. correspondent of the National Intelligencer says, are to be laid, in the first instance, along the Rail Road from Washington to Baltimore—for which purpose an agreement has been made between the Professor and the Rail Road Company. The preparations for a telegraph between London and Windsor, on this principle, are very advanced.

BLANKS for sale at this office.